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CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES

REPORT OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES ON ITS FIFTH SESSION, HELD AT BONN FROM 25 OCTOBER TO 5 NOVEMBER 1999

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PART TWO: ACTION TAKEN BY THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES AT ITS FIFTH SESSION[1]

I. DECISIONS ADOPTED BY THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES

II. OTHER ACTION TAKEN BY THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES

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[1] Part Two of this report is contained in document FCCC/CP/1999/6/Add.1.

I. OPENING OF THE SESSION
(Agenda item 1)

1. The fifth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, convened pursuant to Article 7.4 of the Convention, was opened at the Hotel Maritim, Bonn, Germany, on 25 October 1999, by the President of the Conference at its fourth session, Ms. María Julia Alsogaray, Secretary of Natural Resources and Sustainable Development, Argentina.

A. Statement by the President of the Conference at its fourth session
(Agenda item 1 (a))

2. The President of the Conference at its fourth session welcomed all participants to the fifth session of the Conference of the Parties. She said that the post-Kyoto process was as significant and challenging as the adoption of the Kyoto Protocol itself. The priorities to be addressed were outlined in the Buenos Aires Plan of Action (decision 1/CP.4), which had integrated the core actions under the Convention with the negotiations on Protocol issues. The Buenos Aires Plan of Action had also set ambitious and politically firm deadlines for agreement on those issues at the sixth session of the Conference of the Parties, which was vital for ensuring that the Kyoto Protocol entered into force as early as possible. It was clear that the objectives of Article 4.2 of the Convention would not be reached by many Annex I Parties. At the same time, developing countries were rapidly becoming a significant source of additional greenhouse gas emissions, even though their per capita levels remained relatively low. Progress had thus been slower than expected and much remained to be done. Mere stabilization, or a slight reduction of emissions from Annex I Parties, was not enough. It was essential to modify longer-term trends by creating the conditions that would allow the early entry into force of the Kyoto Protocol, and a clear manifestation of political will was urgently required in order to move the process forward. She therefore urged the Conference to send out a convincing signal to continue along the path embarked on in Rio de Janeiro, which should lead to the entry into force of the Kyoto Protocol by "Rio + 10", that is, by the year 2002. In wishing the participants every success in their deliberations, she expressed the hope that the advocacy and involvement of non-governmental organizations, the business sector and civil society would continue to contribute positively to the debate and to decisive action.

B. Election of the President of the Conference at its fifth session
(Agenda item 1 (b))

3. At the 1st plenary meeting, on 25 October, on the proposal of the outgoing President, the Conference of the Parties elected by acclamation Mr. Jan Szyszko, Secretary of State for Climate Change, Poland, as its President.

C. Statement by the President
(Agenda item 1 (c))

4. On assuming office, the President paid tribute to the great negotiating skills of the President of the Conference at its fourth session and to her commitment to the cause of climate change. He said that global warming was currently considered worldwide as the main environmental challenge of the coming years. The targets relating to the stabilization and further reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, set in the Convention and in the Kyoto Protocol, required urgent and effective actions to be taken by Parties. The current session of the Conference should be a milestone in the implementation of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action. The agenda contained a number of difficult political and technical issues on which progress needed to be made so that decisions could be taken at the sixth session of the Conference that would trigger ratification of the Kyoto Protocol and offer constructive incentives to developing countries to enhance their active participation in the climate agenda in the context of their sustainable development. Noting that a growing number of businesses and industries now viewed their contribution to limiting emissions as inevitable, essential and even profitable, he emphasized the importance of giving clear, positive signals to business and industry by finding consensus on a number of technical questions. He expressed the hope that negotiations at the current session would, in particular, succeed in advancing the work on defining the rules by which developed countries could lower the costs of meeting their targets by reducing emissions in other countries through the Kyoto Protocol mechanisms and the rules governing compliance and non-compliance, as well as on other issues such as mitigation of adverse impacts of climate change and the implementation of response measures.

D. Addresses of welcome
(Agenda item 1 (d))

5. Mr. Gerhard Schröder, Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany, cordially welcomed the participants to the fifth session of the Conference of the Parties. He thanked the Convention secretariat for the smooth organization of the Conference and stated the wish of Germany to host additional United Nations organizations in Bonn.

6. He said that the vision of sustainable development articulated at the Rio Conference in 1992 had not been realized as quickly as many had hoped and that, despite continued efforts, the trends in most environmental sectors were still negative. Environmental protection was not a luxury but vital to safeguard the resources of mankind, and he considered global climate change to be the biggest threat. Despite the establishment of the Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Kyoto Protocol, there had been setbacks in the climate process, including the failure of many developed countries to return their CO_2 emissions to 1990 levels by the year 2000. He urged Parties, in order to remain credible, to implement at home what they had pledged on the international stage.

7. He then outlined Germany's efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and confirmed its national target to reduce its CO_2 emissions by 25 per cent compared to the 1990 level by the year 2005, as well as its commitment within the context of the European Community burden-sharing. He announced his Government's intention to present a comprehensive national reduction strategy for greenhouse gases by the middle of 2000 which would follow on the existing national programme and lay down necessary further measures. Measures already introduced and to be taken included an ecological tax reform, an energy savings ordinance to reduce CO_2 emissions in buildings, measures in the transport sector and measures for saving energy in private consumption. Climate protection policies provided opportunities not only for protecting the environment but also for preserving and creating modern jobs. Anybody trying to slow down climate protection or merely failing to make progress would lose touch with important markets in the next century.

8. With regard to recent national phenomena, he stated that nobody should be allowed to postpone measures by pointing out remaining scientific uncertainties. Action had to be taken now. The Kyoto Protocol must enter into force by 2002 at the latest, that is ten years after the Rio Conference. In conclusion, he urged developed countries to take the lead in climate protection and to take the domestic action which, of necessity, was the main means of complying with the obligations of Article 3 of the Kyoto Protocol. Only then could it be expected that developing countries would gradually assume commitments in order to limit and, where necessary, reduce their greenhouse gas emissions.

9. Ms. Bärbel Dieckmann, Mayor of the City of Bonn, extended a warm welcome to all participants in the Conference and expressed her great satisfaction that the City of Bonn, which was the seat of the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and of other United Nations organizations, should have the honour of hosting a session of the Conference of the Parties. She emphasized that Bonn was on its way to becoming a centre for international cooperation, that it was a member of the Climate Alliance and that it had launched a number of energy-saving and environmental programmes. She underlined the important role cities and their citizens played in the field of climate change. The City of Bonn, in cooperation with a number of organizations based in Bonn, had organized a variety of awareness-raising events to accompany the Conference. In conclusion, the Mayor expressed her best wishes for a successful outcome to the fifth session of the Conference of the Parties.

E. Message from the Secretary-General of the United Nations[2]
(Agenda item 1 (e))

10. The Secretary-General, welcoming the presence of Mr. Gerhard Schröder, Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany, at the opening of the Conference as a demonstration of how high the issue of climate change could climb on national agendas, said that, since the entry into

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[2] The message from the Secretary-General of the United Nations was delivered by the Executive Secretary under agenda item 1 (e), "Statement by the Executive Secretary".

force of the Convention, the Parties to it had laid a solid foundation for long-term action to minimize climate change and its consequences. They were building effective institutions and technical capacities at the national level and a credible international system of data-gathering and information-sharing. Targets had been set and a start made on designing a system of compliance. Policy decisions were being based on the best available science, drawing on the work of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change; cost-effectiveness was being stressed through mechanisms engaging the resources and ingenuity of business and industry; and the work had been opened to the scrutiny of civil society. Those were signs of a maturing international regime and the Parties to the Convention could take pride in their achievements.

11. There was, however, no room for complacency. The efforts being made would bear fruit only if widely understood and supported. The public at large was looking to Bonn for a message. They wanted to hear that countries were fully committed to early domestic efforts to achieve their emission targets. They wanted to be reassured that the strategy devised was fair and inclusive, sensitive to the concerns of vulnerable countries and driven by the need to protect the climate as a global resource. They wanted to see the developing countries being empowered, through finance, technology and capacity-building, to follow environmentally-sound paths of economic development and make their rightful contribution to limiting global emissions. Lastly, they wanted to see evidence that the Clean Development Mechanism, the innovative centrepiece of the Kyoto Protocol, would be ready to be activated immediately after the sixth session of the Conference of the Parties and that the Kyoto Protocol would enter into force by 2002 at the latest.

12. The present period was one of extraordinary technological creativity, with old industries being transformed or replaced by new ones, and the key sectors of energy and transport would not remain static over the coming decades. In the context of the need to be more competitive and less polluting, pioneering firms were already leading the way to green profits, and the Convention and the Protocol were moving with that tide. In conclusion, the Secretary-General said that the United Nations system was ready to be a partner in the process and, in that spirit of partnership, he conveyed to the participants his best wishes for the success of their deliberations.

II. ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS
(Agenda item 2)

A. Status of ratification of the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol
(Agenda item 2 (a))

13. For its consideration of this sub-item at its 2nd plenary meeting, on 25 October, the Conference of the Parties had before it an information document on the status of ratification of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and its Kyoto Protocol (FCCC/CP/1999/INF.2). On the invitation of the President, the Conference of the Parties took note with satisfaction that, as of 25 October 1999, 179 States and one regional economic integration organization were Parties to the Convention. The Conference of the Parties was

informed that São Tomé and Príncipe had also ratified the Convention on 29 September and would thus become a Party on 28 December 1999. The Conference of the Parties further took note that, as of 25 October 1999, 15 Parties had ratified or acceded to the Kyoto Protocol. The President thanked them for taking the lead and urged other Parties to follow them, so as to build political momentum in support of the Protocol.

B. Adoption of the rules of procedure
(Agenda item 2 (b))

14. At the 1st plenary meeting, on 25 October, the President informed the Conference of the Parties that, having received a report from the President of the Conference at its fourth session on her consultations on the draft rules of procedure, he intended to undertake further consultations with a view to reaching a consensus on the unresolved issues. On the proposal of the President, the Conference of the Parties decided that in the meantime, as at previous sessions, the draft rules of procedure as contained in document FCCC/CP/1996/2 should continue to be applied, with the exception of draft rule 42.

15. At the 9th plenary meeting, on 4 November, the President informed the Conference of the Parties that there was still no agreement on the draft rules of procedure. At the same meeting, the Conference of the Parties, on the proposal of the President, decided that the item should be placed on the provisional agenda of its sixth session and requested the President to undertake further consultations.

C. Adoption of the agenda
(Agenda item 2 (c))

16. For its consideration of this sub-item at its 1st plenary meeting, on 25 October, the Conference of the Parties had before it a note by the Executive Secretary containing the provisional agenda and annotations (FCCC/CP/1999/1 and Add.1). The President proposed, on the basis of consultations with the Bureau, that with regard to sub-item 7 (b), "Work programme on mechanisms (decision 7/CP.4)", it should be understood that the work programme on the Kyoto Protocol mechanisms would be dealt with as a whole. The Conference would therefore look at those aspects which were to be acted on by the Conference of the Parties as well as those requiring action by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol at its first session. He further proposed that a new sub-item 7 (f), entitled "Matters relating to Article 3, paragraph 14, of the Kyoto Protocol", should be included, since Article 3, paragraph 14, also called for action by the Conference of the Parties at its first session serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol. For practical purposes, that sub-item would be taken up with sub-item 4 (f), "Implementation of Article 4, paragraphs 8 and 9, of the Convention".

17. At the same meeting, the President recalled that item 5 of the provisional agenda, "Second review of the adequacy of Article 4, paragraphs 2 (a) and (b), of the Convention", had

been included in accordance with rule 16 of the draft rules of procedure being applied, which provides that "any item of the agenda of an ordinary session, consideration of which has not been completed at the session, shall be included automatically in the agenda of the next ordinary session, unless otherwise decided by the Conference of the Parties." He informed the Conference of the Parties that the Group of 77 and China had proposed to amend the wording of that item to read as follows: "Review of the adequacy of implementation of Article 4, paragraphs 2 (a) and (b), of the Convention". There was as yet no agreement on that proposal and it was his intention to undertake further consultations with a view to reaching a consensus. He therefore proposed that the item should be held in abeyance pending the outcome of his consultations. The Conference of the Parties accordingly adopted the provisional agenda as contained in document FCCC/CP/1999/1, with the addition of the new sub-item 7 (f) proposed by the President and with the exception of item 5, which was held in abeyance.

18. At the 10th plenary meeting, on 5 November, on the proposal of the President the Conference of the Parties decided to include item 5, as formulated in the provisional agenda, in the agenda of the fifth session and to conclude, in respect of that item, that it had proved impossible to reach any conclusions or decisions at the present session. Consequently, rule 16 and rule 10 (c) of the draft rules of procedure being applied will continue to apply to this item and the item will be included in the provisional agenda of the sixth session. The amendment to the wording of the item proposed by the Group of 77 and China would be fully recorded in a footnote to the item in the provisional agenda.

19. Upon the adoption of this decision, the representative of the Marshall Islands, speaking on behalf of the Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS), expressed his disappointment at the procedural nature of the decision. The provisions of Article 4.2 (a) and (b) were central considerations and integral to the balance of the Convention. The procedural impasse did not release Annex I Parties from their obligations, nor did it excuse the Conference of the Parties from its constitutional duty to carry out the review. AOSIS was disappointed at the lack of adequate progress, in terms of long-term emission trends, towards meeting the objective of the Convention. Further delay in beginning to take action would make the prospects for survival of the AOSIS countries even more tenuous. The issue would, in their view, now move automatically to the agenda of the sixth session of the Conference of the Parties, and AOSIS would be ready to discuss it then on the basis of the annotations included in the annotated provisional agenda for the present session.

20. The representative of Finland, speaking on behalf of the European Community and its member States, said that, although the European Community would achieve its commitment under Article 4.2(a) and (b) of the Convention, it acknowledged that many Annex I Parties would be unable to do so and that the commitments in Article 4.2(a) and (b) were insufficient to meet the objective of the Convention. Article 4.2(d) provided the Conference of the Parties with a mechanism by which the gap between commitments and the ultimate objective of the Convention could be measured and appropriate action taken. The question of implementation, however, fell under Article 7.2 and not under the review envisaged in Article 4.2(d). The question of whether

Parties were meeting their commitments needed to be kept separate from the question of whether the commitments themselves were adequate. She stated, in conclusion, that the IPCC Third Assessment Report would have an important guiding role in assessing what would be needed in the longer term and would therefore provide a basis for the third review of adequacy at the seventh session of the Conference of the Parties.

21. The representative of Japan said that his country, while accepting the purely procedural conclusion reached at the present session, hoped that there would be no procedural debate at the next session and that it would prove possible to concentrate on the substantive issues.

22. The agenda, as adopted, thus read as follows:

1. Opening of the session:

   (a) Statement by the President of the Conference at its fourth session;

   (b) Election of the President of the Conference at its fifth session;

   (c) Statement by the President;

   (d) Addresses of welcome;

   (e) Statement by the Executive Secretary.

2. Organizational matters:

   (a) Status of ratification of the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol;

   (b) Adoption of the rules of procedure;

   (c) Adoption of the agenda;

   (d) Election of officers other than the President;

   (e) Admission of organizations as observers;

   (f) Organization of work, including the sessions of the subsidiary bodies;

   (g) Date and venue of the sixth session of the Conference of the Parties;

(h) Calendar of meetings of Convention bodies, 2000-2003;

(i) Adoption of the report on credentials.

3. Reports of subsidiary bodies:

(a) Report of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice;

(b) Report of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation.

4. Review of the implementation of commitments and of other provisions of the Convention:

(a) National communications from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention;

(b) National communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention;

(c) Report of the Global Environment Facility to the Conference;

(d) Capacity-building;

(e) Development and transfer of technologies (decision 4/CP.4);

(f) Implementation of Article 4, paragraphs 8 and 9, of the Convention (decision 3/CP.3 and Article 2, paragraph 3, and Article 3, paragraph 14, of the Kyoto Protocol);

(g) Activities implemented jointly under the pilot phase (decision 6/CP.4);

(h) Other matters referred to the Conference of the Parties by the subsidiary bodies at their eleventh sessions.

5. Second review of the adequacy of Article 4, paragraph 2 (a) and (b), of the Convention.

6. Proposals to amend the lists in Annexes I and II to the Convention:

(a) Review of information and possible decisions under Article 4, paragraph 2 (f): proposals to remove Turkey from the lists in Annexes I and II;

(b) Amendment proposed by Kazakhstan: to add its name to the list in Annex I.

7. Preparations for the first session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (decision 8/CP.4):

(a) Matters relating to land-use, land-use change and forestry;

(b) Work programme on mechanisms (decision 7/CP.4);

(c) Procedures and mechanisms relating to compliance under the Kyoto Protocol;

(d) Impact of single projects on emissions in the commitment period (decision 16/CP.4);

(e) National systems, adjustments and guidelines under Articles 5, 7 and 8 of the Kyoto Protocol;

(f) Matters relating to Article 3, paragraph 14, of the Kyoto Protocol.

8. Administrative and financial matters:

(a) Programme budget for the biennium 2000-2001;

(b) Income and budget performance in the biennium 1998-1999;

(c) Arrangements for administrative support to the Convention;

(d) Institutional linkage of the Convention secretariat to the United Nations;

(e) Implementation of the Headquarters Agreement.

9. High-level segment attended by ministers and other heads of delegation:

(a) Opening of the high-level segment;

(b) Policy statements;

(c) Exchange of views among participants.

10. Other statements:

(a) Statements by observer States;

(b) Statements by intergovernmental organizations;

(c) Statements by non-governmental organizations.

11. Other matters.

12. Conclusion of the session:

(a) Adoption of the report of the Conference of the Parties on its fifth session;

(b) Closure of the session.

D. Election of officers other than the President
(Agenda item 2 (d))

23. At the 1st plenary meeting, on 25 October, on the proposal of the President, the Conference of the Parties elected by acclamation seven Vice-Presidents and the Rapporteur of the Conference, the Chairman of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice and the Chairman of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation. The Bureau of the Conference was thus constituted as follows:

President

Mr. Jan Szyszko (Poland)

Vice-Presidents

Mr. Liu Zhenmin (China)
Mr. Papa Cham (the Gambia)
Mr. Yvo de Boer (Netherlands)
Mr. Tuiloma Neroni Slade (Samoa)
Mr. Mohammad Salem Al-Sabban (Saudi Arabia)
Mr. Philip Gwage (Uganda)
Mr. Olexander Bielov (Ukraine)

Rapporteur

Mr. Antonio José Vallim Guerreiro (Brazil)

Chairman of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice

Mr. Harald Dovland (Norway)

Chairman of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation

Mr. John W. Ashe (Antigua and Barbuda)

E. Admission of organizations as observers
(Agenda item 2 (e))

24. For its consideration of this sub-item at its 2nd plenary meeting, on 25 October, the Conference of the Parties had before it a note by the secretariat on the admission of organizations as observers (FCCC/CP/1999/4 and Add.1), listing two intergovernmental organizations and 36 non-governmental organizations that had requested to be admitted as observers. Pursuant to a recommendation by the Bureau of the Conference, which had reviewed the list of applicant organizations, the Conference of the Parties decided to admit those organizations as observers.

F. Organization of work, including the sessions of the subsidiary bodies
(Agenda item 2 (f))

25. In introducing this sub-item at the 2nd plenary meeting, on 25 October, the President drew the attention of the Conference of the Parties to the annotations thereto in document FCCC/CP/1999/1/Add.1 and to the tentative schedule of meetings contained in document FCCC/CP/1999/1. He said that the bulk of the work of the session would be conducted in the subsidiary bodies, which would have the responsibility of developing draft decisions and conclusions for submission to the Conference of the Parties for adoption. The subsidiary bodies were expected to conclude their work by Wednesday, 3 November, whereupon their Chairmen would report to the plenary on the results achieved and on any outstanding issues. Should further work prove necessary on any given item, the Conference of the Parties might decide to request the President or another member of the Bureau to undertake consultations. Such consultations should be concluded by the evening of Thursday, 4 November, to enable the Conference to close with the adoption of decisions in an orderly manner in the afternoon of Friday, 5 November. The high-level segment attended by ministers and other heads of delegation would be convened from the afternoon of Tuesday, 2 November, until the morning of Thursday, 4 November.

26. The President informed the Conference of the Parties that provision had been made for the holding of two simultaneous meetings with full interpretation facilities each morning and afternoon, including Saturday, 30 October. In addition, it was anticipated that either formal or informal meetings would be held in the evenings.

27. A statement was made under this sub-item by the representative of one Party.

28. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 27 October, the Conference of the Parties, on the proposal of the President, decided that a time-limit of three to four minutes should be set for the policy statements to be delivered by ministers and other heads of delegation during the high-level segment.

G. Date and venue of the sixth session of the Conference of the Parties
(Agenda item 2 (g))

29. At its 9th meeting, on 4 November, the Conference of the Parties, on the recommendation of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation at its eleventh session, adopted decision 2/CP.5 entitled "Date and venue of the sixth session of the Conference of the Parties". For the text of this decision, see Part Two, section I, of this report.

30. Upon the adoption of this decision, a statement was made by the representative of the Netherlands, expressing his Government's satisfaction at the prospect of hosting the sixth session of the Conference of the Parties and welcoming all participants to The Hague.

H. Calendar of meetings of Convention bodies, 2000-2003
(Agenda item 2 (h))

31. At its 9th meeting, on 4 November, the Conference of the Parties, on the recommendation of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation at its eleventh session, adopted the following calendar of meetings of Convention bodies for the period 2000-2003:

- First sessional period in 2000: from 12 to 16 June 2000, preceded by one week of informal meetings, including workshops;
- Second sessional period in 2000: from 11 to 15 September 2000, preceded by one week of informal meetings, including workshops;
- Third sessional period in 2000: from 13 to 24 November 2000;
- First sessional period in 2001: from 21 May to 1 June 2001;
- Second sessional period in 2001: from 29 October to 9 November 2001;
- First sessional period in 2002: from 3 to 14 June 2002;
- Second sessional period in 2002: from 28 October to 8 November 2002;
- First sessional period in 2003: from 2 to 13 June 2003; and
- Second sessional period in 2003: from 1 to 12 December 2003.

32. Upon the adoption of the above calendar of meetings, the Executive Secretary pointed out that a number of decisions recommended by the subsidiary bodies for adoption by the Conference of the Parties contained references to future sessions of the subsidiary bodies. Those decisions had been drafted before the agreement to increase the number of sessional periods in the year 2000. The secretariat would therefore need to analyse the decisions carefully and make proposals to the Bureau, as necessary, on the numbering of the sessions. In addition, the secretariat would, in the light of the calendar of meetings just adopted, consult with the Bureau of the Conference on the organization of the sessional periods and of workshops and informal consultations in the year 2000. In response to a question from the representative of one Party, the Executive Secretary confirmed that provision would be made in the calendar of meetings to take account of the requests for workshops and consultations.

I. Adoption of the report on credentials
(Agenda item 2 (i))

33. At its 10th plenary meeting, on 5 November, the Conference of the Parties took note of the report of the Bureau on the credentials of the representatives of Parties to the fifth session of the Conference of the Parties (FCCC/CP/1999/5), as orally amended by the Executive Secretary. On the proposal of the President, the Conference accepted the credentials of the representatives of Parties participating in the session, on the understanding that formal credentials for the representatives referred to in paragraph 7 of the report, as orally amended by the Executive Secretary, would be communicated to the secretariat as soon as possible.

J. Attendance[3]

34. The fifth session of the Conference of the Parties and the concurrent sessions of the subsidiary bodies were attended by representatives of the following 165 Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change:

Albania	Benin	Chile
Algeria	Bhutan	China
Antigua and Barbuda	Bolivia	Colombia
Argentina	Botswana	Comoros
Armenia	Brazil	Congo
Australia	Bulgaria	Cook Islands
Austria	Burkina Faso	Costa Rica
Azerbaijan	Burundi	Côte d'Ivoire
Bahamas	Cambodia	Croatia
Bangladesh	Canada	Cuba
Barbados	Central African Republic	Cyprus
Belgium	Chad	Czech Republic

[3] For the full list of participants, see document FCCC/CP/1999/INF.3 and Corr.1 and 2.

Democratic Republic of the Congo
Denmark
Djibouti
Dominica
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
Egypt
El Salvador
Eritrea
Estonia
Ethiopia
European Community
Fiji
Finland
France
Gambia
Georgia
Germany
Ghana
Greece
Guatemala
Guinea
Guinea-Bissau
Guyana
Haiti
Honduras
Hungary
Iceland
India
Indonesia
Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Ireland
Israel
Italy
Jamaica
Japan
Jordan
Kazakhstan
Kenya
Kiribati
Kuwait
Lao People's Democratic Republic
Latvia
Lebanon
Lesotho
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
Liechtenstein
Lithuania
Luxembourg
Malawi
Malaysia
Maldives
Mali
Malta
Marshall Islands
Mauritania
Mauritius
Mexico
Micronesia (Federated States of)
Monaco
Mongolia
Morocco
Mozambique
Myanmar
Nauru
Nepal
Netherlands
New Zealand
Nicaragua
Niger
Nigeria
Niue
Norway
Oman
Pakistan
Panama
Papua New Guinea
Paraguay
Peru
Philippines
Poland
Portugal
Qatar
Republic of Korea
Republic of Moldova
Romania
Russian Federation
Rwanda
Saint Lucia
Samoa
Saudi Arabia
Senegal
Seychelles
Sierra Leone
Singapore
Slovakia
Slovenia
Solomon Islands
South Africa
Spain
Sri Lanka
Sudan
Suriname
Swaziland
Sweden
Switzerland
Syrian Arab Republic
Thailand
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
Togo
Tonga
Trinidad and Tobago
Tunisia
Turkmenistan
Tuvalu
Uganda
Ukraine
United Arab Emirates
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

United Republic of Tanzania	Uzbekistan	Yemen
United States of America	Vanuatu	Zambia
Uruguay	Venezuela	Zimbabwe
	Viet Nam	

35. The sessions were also attended by observers for the following three States not Parties to the Convention: the Holy See, Palau and Turkey.

36. The following United Nations offices and programmes were represented:

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
United Nations Development Programme
United Nations Volunteers
United Nations Environment Programme
The Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer and its Montreal Protocol
Convention on Biological Diversity
Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
United Nations Institute for Training and Research
United Nations University
United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification

37. The following specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system were represented:

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
International Civil Aviation Organization
World Health Organization
World Bank
International Finance Corporation
Global Environment Facility
World Meteorological Organization
Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
International Maritime Organization
United Nations Industrial Development Organization
International Atomic Energy Agency
World Trade Organization

38. For a list of the intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations attending the fifth session of the Conference of the Parties, see annex II below.

K. Documentation

39. The documents before the Conference at its fifth session are listed in annex III below.

III. REPORTS OF SUBSIDIARY BODIES
(Agenda item 3)

A. Report of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice
(Agenda item 3 (a))

40. At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 25 October, the Conference of the Parties took note of the report of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice on its tenth session (FCCC/SBSTA/1999/6) and expressed its appreciation to the outgoing Chairman, Mr. Chow Kok Kee (Malaysia).

41. At the 9th plenary meeting, on 4 November, the Chairman of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice reported to the Conference of the Parties on the work of its eleventh session. At that session, it had reached conclusions on all its agenda items and had recommended six draft decisions for adoption by the Conference of the Parties (FCCC/CP/1999/L.4, L.5, L.6, L.16, L.17 and L.18). It had also recommended, jointly with the Subsidiary Body for Implementation, a further seven draft decisions (FCCC/CP/1999/L.3, L.13, L.15, L.19, L.20, L.21 and L.22), in addition to the draft decision recommended jointly by the subsidiary bodies at their tenth sessions (FCCC/CP/1999/L.2). (For the action taken by the Conference of the Parties on the above draft decisions and on some of the conclusions reached by the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice, see sections IV and VII below.)

42. At the same meeting, after hearing statements under this item by the representatives of eight Parties, including one speaking on behalf of the European Community and its member States, the Conference of the Parties took note of the oral report of the Chairman of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice on the work of its eleventh session and of the fact that conclusions had been reached on all items. The Conference expressed its appreciation to the Chairman for his valuable contribution to the work of the session.[4]

B. Report of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation
(Agenda item 3 (b))

43. At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 25 October, the Conference of the Parties took note of the report of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation on its tenth session (FCCC/SBI/1999/8) and expressed its appreciation to the former Chairman, Mr. Bakary Kanté (Senegal) and to its

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[4] For the full report of the SBSTA at its eleventh session, see document FCCC/SBSTA/1999/14.

Vice-Chairman, Mr. Mohammad Reza Salamat (Islamic Republic of Iran), who had acted on behalf of Mr. Kanté after his withdrawal.

44. At the 9th plenary meeting, on 4 November, the Chairman of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation reported to the Conference of the Parties on the work of its eleventh session. At that session, it had reached conclusions on all its agenda items and had recommended six draft decisions for adoption by the Conference of the Parties (FCCC/CP/1999/L.7, L.8, L.9, L.10, L.10/Add.1/Rev.1 and L.11). It had also recommended, jointly with the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice, a further seven draft decisions (FCCC/CP/1999/L.3, L.13, L.15, L.19, L.20, L.21 and L.22), in addition to the draft decision recommended jointly by the subsidiary bodies at their tenth sessions (FCCC/CP/1999/L.2). It had also recommended a calendar of meetings of Convention bodies for the period 2001-2003 (FCCC/CP/1999/L.12). (For the action taken by the Conference of the Parties on the above draft decisions, on the calendar of meetings and on some of the conclusions reached by the Subsidiary Body for Implementation, see section II above and sections IV, VII and VIII below.)

45. At the same meeting, after hearing statements under this item by the representatives of eight Parties, including one speaking on behalf of the European Community and its member States, the Conference of the Parties took note of the oral report of the Chairman of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation on the work of its eleventh session and of the fact that conclusions had been reached on all items. The Conference expressed its appreciation to the Chairman for his valuable contribution to the work of the session.[5]

IV. REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF COMMITMENTS AND OF OTHER PROVISIONS OF THE CONVENTION

(Agenda item 4)

46. At the 8th plenary meeting, on 4 November, in the context of this item and also of agenda item 7, "Preparations for the first session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (decision 8/CP.4)", the President introduced a draft decision which he had submitted on implementation of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action (FCCC/CP/1999/L.14).

47. At the same meeting, the Conference of the Parties adopted decision 1/CP.5 entitled "Implementation of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action", the text of which is contained in Part Two, section I, of this report. Upon the adoption of this decision, the Executive Secretary stated that, in implementing paragraph 5 of the decision, he would do so in the context of the decision to be adopted by the Conference of the Parties on the programme budget for the biennium 2000-2001, and the priorities therein. The Executive Secretary noted that the budget decision made express reference to the additional funds needed to support the intensified negotiations that

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[5] For the full report of the SBI at its eleventh session, see document FCCC/SBI/1999/14.

would be necessary in the year 2000, for which some funds were identified by the Conference while others would need to be raised in the form of supplementary contributions.

48. The representative of Saudi Arabia said that his delegation could accept decision 1/CP.5 only on the clear understanding that the negotiating process should be carried forward in the context of the subsidiary bodies. Any external interference in the existing structures could seriously affect the implementation of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action.

A. National communications from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention

(Agenda item 4 (a))

49. At its 9th meeting, on 4 November, the Conference of the Parties, on the joint recommendation of the subsidiary bodies at their tenth and eleventh sessions, adopted respectively decision 3/CP.5 entitled "Guidelines for the preparation of national communications by Parties included in Annex I to the Convention, Part I: UNFCCC reporting guidelines on annual inventories" and decision 4/CP.5 entitled "Guidelines for the preparation of national communications by Parties included in Annex I to the Convention, Part II: UNFCCC reporting guidelines on national communications". At the same meeting, the Conference of the Parties, on the recommendation of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation at its eleventh session, adopted decision 6/CP.5 entitled "Guidelines for the technical review of greenhouse gas inventories from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention". For the texts of these decisions, see Part Two, section I, of this report.

B. National communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention

(Agenda item 4 (b))

50. At its 9th meeting, on 4 November, the Conference of the Parties, on the recommendation of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation at its eleventh session, adopted decision 7/CP.5 entitled "First compilation and synthesis of initial communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention" and decision 8/CP.5 entitled "Other matters related to communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention". For the texts of these decisions, see Part Two, section I, of this report.

C. Report of the Global Environment Facility to the Conference

(Agenda item 4 (c))

51. At its 9th meeting, on 4 November, the Conference of the Parties took note with appreciation of the report of the Global Environment Facility (FCCC/CP/1999/3) and endorsed the conclusion of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation at its eleventh session in which it

recommended that the Global Environment Facility should continue to adhere to previous decisions and prior guidance provided by the Conference of the Parties (FCCC/SBI/1999/14, section X, A).

D. Capacity-building
(Agenda item 4 (d))

52. At its 9th meeting, on 4 November, the Conference of the Parties, on the joint recommendation of the subsidiary bodies at their eleventh sessions, adopted decision 10/CP.5 entitled "Capacity-building in developing countries" and decision 11/CP.5 entitled "Capacity-building in countries with economies in transition". For the texts of these decisions, see Part Two, section I, of this report.

E. Development and transfer of technologies (decision 4/CP.4)
(Agenda item 4 (e))

53. At its 9th meeting, on 4 November, the Conference of the Parties, on the recommendation of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice at its eleventh session, adopted decision 9/CP.5 entitled "Development and transfer of technologies: status of the consultative process". For the text of this decision, see Part Two, section I, of this report.

F. Implementation of Article 4, paragraphs 8 and 9, of the Convention (decision 3/CP.3 and Article 2, paragraph 3, and Article 3, paragraph 14, of the Kyoto Protocol)
(Agenda item 4 (f))

54. This sub-item was considered together with item 7 (f), "Matters relating to Article 3, paragraph 14, of the Kyoto Protocol". At its 9th meeting, on 4 November, the Conference of the Parties, on the joint recommendation of the subsidiary bodies at their eleventh sessions, adopted decision 12/CP.5 entitled "Implementation of Article 4, paragraphs 8 and 9, of the Convention and matters relating to Article 3, paragraph 14, of the Kyoto Protocol". For the text of this decision, see Part Two, section I, of this report.

G. Activities implemented jointly under the pilot phase (decision 6/CP.4)
(Agenda item 4 (g))

55. At its 9th meeting, on 4 November, the Conference of the Parties, on the joint recommendation of the subsidiary bodies at their eleventh sessions, adopted decision 13/CP.5 entitled "Activities implemented jointly under the pilot phase". For the text of this decision, see Part Two, section I, of this report.

H. Other matters referred to the Conference of the Parties by the subsidiary bodies at their eleventh sessions

(Agenda item 4 (h))

56. At its 9th meeting, on 4 November, the Conference of the Parties, on the recommendation of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice at its eleventh session, adopted four decisions under this sub-item: decision 5/CP.5 entitled "Research and systematic observation", decision 17/CP.5 entitled "Relationship between efforts to protect the stratospheric ozone layer and efforts to safeguard the global climate system", decision 18/CP.5 entitled "Emissions based upon fuel sold to ships and aircraft engaged in international transport" and decision 19/CP.5 entitled "Cooperation with the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change". For the texts of these decisions, see Part Two, section I, of this report.

57. At the same meeting, on the proposal of the President, the Conference of the Parties took note of the conclusions of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice at its eleventh session on the question of the scientific and methodological aspects of the proposal by Brazil, in which it noted that a revised version of the proposal by Brazil was now available and called for further work on this question, including a review of the proposal by experts selected from the roster of experts (FCCC/SBSTA/1999/14, section IX, E).

V. SECOND REVIEW OF THE ADEQUACY OF ARTICLE 4, PARAGRAPHS 2 (a) AND (b), OF THE CONVENTION

(Agenda item 5)

58. At its 10th meeting, on 5 November, the Conference of the Parties concluded that it had proved impossible to reach any conclusions or decisions on this item at the present session. (See paragraphs 17-21 above.)

VI. PROPOSALS TO AMEND THE LISTS IN ANNEXES I AND II TO THE CONVENTION

(Agenda item 6)

A. Review of information and possible decisions under Article 4, paragraph 2 (f): proposals to remove Turkey from the lists in Annexes I and II

(Agenda item 6 (a))

59. For its consideration of this sub-item, the Conference of the Parties had before it document FCCC/CP/1997/MISC.3 containing a submission by Turkey, and document FCCC/SBI/1997/15 containing proposals by Pakistan and Azerbaijan to delete the name of Turkey from the lists in Annexes I and II to the Convention. Introducing the sub-item at the 3rd plenary meeting, on 27 October, the Deputy-Secretary of the Conference said that the Conference of the Parties, in its decision 15/CP.4, recalling the discussions concerning the request by Pakistan and Azerbaijan at its third session for the deletion of the name of Turkey

from the lists included in Annexes I and II to the Convention, had taken note of the new information submitted by Turkey and had decided to continue the review of the matter under Article 4.2(f) at its fifth session. The President informed the Conference of the Parties that the President of the Conference at its fourth session had held informal consultations with several delegations with a view to finding a solution, but that it had not proved possible to reach a consensus. The President also informed the Conference of the Parties that Azerbaijan had indicated that it wished to maintain its proposal. At the invitation of the President, a statement was made by the representative of Pakistan reiterating its proposal and a statement was made by the observer for Turkey. Further statements were made by the representatives of four Parties.

60. At the same meeting, on the proposal of the President, the Conference of the Parties agreed that the President should undertake informal consultations with a view to concluding the sub-item by the end of the session.

61. At the 10th plenary meeting, on 5 November, the President reported on the outcome of his consultations, namely that it had not been possible to reach a consensus on the proposed amendment. The Conference of the Parties then adopted, on the proposal of the President, the conclusions contained in paragraphs 62-63 below.

62. The Conference of the Parties took note of the efforts of Turkey to advance the implementation of the objective of the Convention even at a time when it was not a Party. The Conference of the Parties was encouraged, in particular, by the efforts made by Turkey to implement policies and measures that could lead to a meaningful limitation of greenhouse gas emissions in comparison with a business-as-usual scenario.

63. In recognition of the efforts made by Turkey, the Conference of the Parties requested the President to intensify his search for a satisfactory solution and decided to consider the matter again at its sixth session under an item entitled "Review of information and possible decisions under Article 4, paragraph 2 (f), of the Convention". The Conference of the Parties requested the Executive Secretary to place the item on the provisional agenda for that session.

B. Amendment proposed by Kazakhstan: to add its name to the list in Annex I
(Agenda item 6 (b))

64. For its consideration of this sub-item, the Conference of the Parties had before it a note by the secretariat entitled "Amendment to Annex I to the Convention: Proposal from the Republic of Kazakhstan to amend Annex I to the Convention" (FCCC/CP/1999/2). Introducing the sub-item at the 3rd plenary meeting, on 27 October, the Deputy-Secretary of the Conference informed the Conference of the Parties that, on 24 April 1999, Kazakhstan had submitted a proposal to amend the Convention to include its name in the list in Annex I. In accordance with Article 15.2 and Article 16 of the Convention, the Executive Secretary, on 3 May 1999, had transmitted the proposal to the Parties and to the signatories of the Convention in English, the language in which it was submitted. Subsequently, the proposal had been circulated in all the

official languages of the United Nations. At the invitation of the President, the representative of Kazakhstan introduced the proposed amendment. Statements were made by the representatives of 20 Parties, including one speaking on behalf of the European Community and its member States.

65. At the same meeting, the Conference of the Parties, on the proposal of the President, agreed that the President should hold informal consultations with a view to concluding the sub-item by the end of the session.

66. At the 10th plenary meeting, on 5 November, the President reported on the outcome of his consultations, namely that it had not been possible to reach a consensus on the proposed amendment. The Conference of the Parties then adopted, on the proposal of the President, the conclusions contained in paragraphs 67-69 below.

67. The Conference of the Parties noted that any Party may propose amendments to the Convention and its annexes in accordance with Articles 15 and 16 of the Convention. It further noted that any Party not listed in Annex I to the Convention had the right to seek to join Annex I pursuant to those articles. The Conference of the Parties took note that Kazakhstan maintained its proposal for an amendment to add its name to the list in Annex I and was willing to undertake additional consultations to facilitate a decision on the proposal at the sixth session of the Conference of the Parties.

68. Many Parties expressed appreciation of the desire of Kazakhstan to assume a larger role in contributing to the ultimate objective of the Convention and of the domestic action already taken by Kazakhstan, as described in its initial national communication as a non-Annex I Party. They pledged continued support for those efforts. Decision 4/CP.3, whereby a number of Parties were included in Annex I under Article 4.2(f) of the Convention, was recalled. Some Parties referred to the provisions of Article 4.2(g) as an alternative to an amendment of Annex I. Others expressed the wish to receive further information from Kazakhstan in support of its proposal.

69. The Conference of the Parties decided to consider the amendment proposed by Kazakhstan at its sixth session, with a view to taking action thereon.

70. Upon the adoption of this decision, the representative of Saudi Arabia stated his preference for referral of the question to the Subsidiary Body for Implementation for consideration at its twelfth session.

VII. PREPARATIONS FOR THE FIRST SESSION OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES SERVING AS THE MEETING OF THE PARTIES TO THE KYOTO PROTOCOL (DECISION 8/CP.4)

(Agenda item 7)

71. At the 8th plenary meeting, on 4 November, in the context of this item and also of agenda item 4, "Review of the implementation of commitments and of other provisions of the Convention", the Conference of the Parties, on the proposal of the President, adopted decision 1/CP.5 entitled "Implementation of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action", the text of which is contained in Part Two, section I, of this report. (See also paragraphs 46-48 above.)

A. Matters relating to land-use, land-use change and forestry

(Agenda item 7 (a))

72. At its 9th meeting, on 4 November, the Conference of the Parties, on the recommendation of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice at its eleventh session, adopted decision 16/CP.5 entitled "Land-use, land-use change and forestry". For the text of this decision, see Part Two, section I, of this report.

B. Work programme on mechanisms (decision 7/CP.4)

(Agenda item 7 (b))

73. At its 9th meeting, on 4 November, the Conference of the Parties, on the joint recommendation of the subsidiary bodies at their eleventh sessions, adopted decision 14/CP.5 entitled "Mechanisms pursuant to Articles 6, 12 and 17 of the Kyoto Protocol". For the text of this decision, see Part Two, section I, of this report.

C. Procedures and mechanisms relating to compliance under the Kyoto Protocol

(Agenda item 7 (c))

74. At its 9th meeting, on 4 November, the Conference of the Parties took note of the report of the Joint Working Group on Compliance (FCCC/SBI/1999/14, annex I) and, on the joint recommendation of the subsidiary bodies at their eleventh sessions, adopted decision 15/CP.5 entitled "Future work of the Joint Working Group on Compliance". For the text of this decision, see Part Two, section I, of this report.

D. Impact of single projects on emissions in the commitment period (decision 16/CP.4)

(Agenda item 7 (d))

75. At its 9th meeting, on 4 November, the Conference of the Parties endorsed the conclusions of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice on this issue at its eleventh

session, in which it decided to consider the issue further at its thirteenth session, with a view to recommending a decision for adoption by the Conference of the Parties at its sixth session (FCCC/SBSTA/1999/14, section IX, D).

E. National systems, adjustments and guidelines under Articles 5, 7 and 8 of the Kyoto Protocol

(Agenda item 7 (e))

76. At its 9th meeting, on 4 November, the Conference of the Parties endorsed the conclusions of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice on this item at its eleventh session (FCCC/SBSTA/1999/14, section IX, B), and requested it to complete its work on guidelines under Articles 5, 7 and 8 of the Kyoto Protocol in accordance with the time-frame set out in decision 8/CP.4.

F. Matters relating to Article 3, paragraph 14, of the Kyoto Protocol

(Agenda item 7 (f))

77. This sub-item was considered together with sub-item 4 (f), Implementation of Article 4, paragraphs 8 and 9, of the Convention (decision 3/CP.3 and Article 2, paragraph 3, and Article 3, paragraph 14, of the Kyoto Protocol). For the action taken on this sub-item by the Conference of the Parties at its 9th meeting, on 4 November, see paragraph 54 above.

VIII. ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL MATTERS

(Agenda item 8)

A. Programme budget for the biennium 2000-2001

(Agenda item 8 (a))

78. At its 9th meeting, on 4 November, the Conference of the Parties, on the recommendation of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation at its eleventh session, adopted decision 20/CP.5 entitled "Programme budget for the biennium 2000-2001". For the text of this decision, see Part Two, section I, of this report.

B. Income and budget performance in the biennium 1998-1999 and arrangements for administrative support to the Convention

(Agenda items 8 (b) and (c))

79. At its 9th meeting, on 4 November, the Conference of the Parties, on the recommendation of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation at its eleventh session, adopted decision 21/CP.5 entitled "Income and budget performance in the biennium 1998-1999 and arrangements for administrative support to the Convention". For the text of this decision, see Part Two, section I, of this report.

C. Institutional linkage of the Convention secretariat to the United Nations
(Agenda item 8 (d))

80. For its consideration of this sub-item at its 2nd plenary meeting, on 25 October, the Conference of the Parties had before it the report of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation on its tenth session (FCCC/SBI/1999/8). The President drew attention to a draft decision, the text of which was contained in annex I to that report, on the institutional linkage of the Convention secretariat to the United Nations, which the Subsidiary Body for Implementation at its tenth session had recommended for adoption by the Conference of the Parties. He informed the Conference of the Parties that the Executive Secretary wished to propose a minor editorial amendment to the draft decision, which was read out by the Secretary of the Conference.

81. At the same meeting, the Conference of the Parties approved the text of the draft decision recommended by the Subsidiary Body for Implementation, as orally amended, and adopted decision 22/CP.5 entitled "Institutional linkage of the Convention secretariat to the United Nations". For the text of this decision, see Part Two, section I, of this report.

82. At its 9th meeting, on 4 November, the Conference of the Parties endorsed the conclusions of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation on its agenda item 12 (d), as contained in its report on its eleventh session (FCCC/SBI/1999/14, section XII, D), in which it decided that consideration of the juridical personality of the Convention secretariat on the international plane should be deferred and taken up in 2001 in conjunction with the review of the international linkage of the Convention secretariat to the United Nations, which was to be completed by 31 December of that year.

D. Implementation of the Headquarters Agreement
(Agenda item 8 (e))

83. At its 9th meeting, on 4 November, the Conference of the Parties endorsed the conclusions of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation on its agenda item 12 (e), as contained in its report on its eleventh session (FCCC/SBI/1999/14, section XII, E).

IX. HIGH-LEVEL SEGMENT ATTENDED BY MINISTERS AND OTHER HEADS OF DELEGATION
(Agenda item 9)

A. Opening of the high-level segment
(Agenda item 9 (a))

84. At the 5th plenary meeting, on 2 November, the President, welcoming ministers and other heads of delegation to the opening of the high-level segment, said that the presence of so many ministers, not only of the environment but also of energy, development planning, science and technology and the economy, was a clear indication that the climate change process was maturing

and that governments were embracing sustainable development. He was particularly encouraged by the presence of a large number of ministers from developing countries. Many developing countries were the most vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change. They had, however, one important advantage: their economies could evolve without making the environmental mistakes of previous development practices.

85. The world was witnessing more and more signs of climate change. To stem the steady increase in greenhouse gas emissions it had a powerful instrument in the Kyoto Protocol, but it was essential to make it effective and operational as soon as possible. At the last session, the Conference of the Parties had adopted a comprehensive work programme in the Buenos Aires Plan of Action and the present session in Bonn was regarded as a milestone in the process of reaching agreement on the key aspects of that Plan of Action.

86. Positive results had already been achieved at the present session, but to arrive at a meaningful outcome in Bonn required the collective will of ministers to do even more. Their role was to provide political guidance and, above all, to inject momentum into the negotiations in order to move them forward decisively. It was essential to reaffirm the commitment to meeting the deadline of the sixth session of the Conference for reaching agreement on the outstanding issues, and it was his intention to propose a short decision to that effect. Lastly, to echo the words of the Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany in his statement at the opening of the Conference, it was also essential that the Kyoto Protocol enter into force by the year 2002 at the latest, that is, ten years after the Rio Conference.

87. The representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr. Klaus Töpfer, Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme, recalled that at the opening of the session the Secretary-General had delivered a clear message to governments, non-governmental organizations, civil society and private business. He had called for action, commitment and political leadership to meet the hopes and aspirations of the majority of the world population, which had recently passed the 6 billion threshold. There was clear scientific evidence that climate change, linked to human activities, was a most pressing challenge, threatening the survival of human communities, natural species and ecosystems around the world. It was the poorest and most densely populated regions of the world that would suffer most if mitigation action was postponed. There was a need to change technologies and human behaviour, and adjust production and consumption patterns, and develop lifestyles in sustainable directions. Technologies were available, or could be developed and implemented, to decrease greenhouse gas emissions in developed countries for which targets were agreed in the Kyoto Protocol. There should be no further delay. A start could be made by undertaking pilot projects with civil society and private business in areas such as higher energy efficiency, renewable energies and decrease of deforestation. There was also a need for greater solidarity between developed and developing countries. The latter needed to stimulate development in order to overcome poverty and they had to be given the chance to do so in a sustainable manner.

88. It was essential that the Conference of the Parties should take the opportunity of the present session to give an honest signal of political leadership and of unquestioned commitment to the implementation of the Convention, through the development of effective monitoring, reporting and compliance systems, and rapid progress in the ratification of the Kyoto Protocol, which must enter into force by the year 2002 at the latest. It should send a clear message to the world that the global family, regardless of different interests and responsibilities, should unite in its efforts to fight climate change, for the good of the earth and to ensure a better world for future generations.

89. The Executive Secretary said that the arrival of ministers provided a political opportunity to build confidence in the success of the negotiations on the Buenos Aires Plan of Action. There were a number of ways in which that could be achieved. Firstly, the leading industrial economies could demonstrate their engagement in early domestic action as part of their effort to reach the Kyoto targets, and the industrializing developing countries could demonstrate their recognition of the developmental gains to be made from a climate-friendly economy. All Parties needed to be sensitive to the human dimension of vulnerability, tragically underlined by the recent cyclone in India. Secondly, the innovative Clean Development Mechanism could become the cornerstone of a North-South compact at the sixth session of the Conference of the Parties. It needed to be made attractive to private sector investment in sustainable development. Business and industry needed to be given positive signals, such as an affirmation that Parties would make arrangements for an early start to the Clean Development Mechanism. Thirdly, the present session had provided an opportunity to address the bottlenecks in the delivery and consideration of national communications from developing countries. He welcomed the emerging decisions on that subject and on capacity-building and the fact that a further nine non-Annex I Parties had submitted their initial national communications at the present session. In all, 22 such communications had been received. Fourthly, the credibility of the Kyoto Protocol regime had to remain a central concern: a regime that would permit the Kyoto targets to be achieved solely through hot air and sinks would undermine the commitment to modify longer-term emission trends. While the mechanisms of the Protocol and compliance remained key issues, the soundness of national emissions inventories and their technical review must not be overlooked. Progress on those technical issues at the current session had been encouraging. Lastly, a negotiating process needed deadlines. Pressure had to be maintained to achieve results at the sixth session of the Conference of the Parties, with a view to bringing the Kyoto Protocol into force by 2002. At the same time, Parties should look ahead to the continuation of the process beyond the sixth session, including the review of the Protocol by the second session of the Conference serving as the Meeting of the Parties, the 2005 performance benchmark, and the continuation of the Protocol into the second and future commitment periods without a break.

90. Climate change was a thread in the fabric of global relations. The main breakthroughs in the climate change negotiations could be achieved only in that global strategic context. He therefore appealed to ministers to integrate the Convention and the Protocol in that broader international agenda, so that the global venture could advance successfully to the sixth session of the Conference of the Parties and beyond.

B. Policy statements
(Agenda item 9 (b))

91. At the 5th plenary meeting, on 2 November, policy statements were made by 96 ministers and other heads of delegation.[6] For the list of speakers, see annex I below.

C. Exchange of views among participants
(Agenda item 9 (c))

92. An informal exchange of views was held at the 6th and 7th plenary meetings, on 3 November, under the chairmanship of the President, assisted by two ministers from countries represented on the Bureau, Ms. Guro Fjellanger, Minister of Environment of Norway, and Mr. Kezimbira Miyingo, Minister of State for Environment of Uganda, who acted as co-chairs. The discussions focused on two main topics, namely, "Progress made in dealing with climate change: lessons and challenges" and "The way forward: promoting implementation of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action and early entry into force of the Kyoto Protocol". There was extensive participation by ministers and other heads of delegation in the informal exchange of views.

93. At the 8th plenary meeting, on 4 November, the President expressed his appreciation to his two co-chairs for their invaluable assistance in leading the discussions. In presenting his personal impressions of the informal exchange of views, he said that it had, in his view, helped to promote dialogue and mutual understanding and he hoped that there would be an opportunity to hold similar exchanges at future sessions of the Conference of the Parties. There were a number of messages emerging from the discussion that he wished to highlight.

94. Annex I countries had reported that they were designing and putting in place domestic policies and measures to reduce emissions in all sectors, such as market mechanisms, tax reform, removal of subsidies, voluntary programmes and domestic emissions trading. Particular stress had been laid on energy efficiency and saving, renewables and sinks, as well as the important role of civil society and the private sector. Many ministers had emphasized that implementing emissions reduction policies was not an easy matter, as they demanded major social and economic changes, but that the benefits derived made action worthwhile and costs were often lower than expected. Action should not be left until the entry into force of the Kyoto Protocol. Annex I Parties had also reported on complementary actions abroad and had reiterated their commitment to cooperating with and assisting others.

95. Many non-Annex I countries, while describing the significant gap in income levels, and in levels of per capita emissions, between developed and developing countries as disquieting, had

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[6] These policy statements may be viewed on the UNFCCC web site (http://www.unfccc.de) where they may be selected by country of the speaker. In addition, it is possible to select each statement by topic by accessing the Earth Negotiations Bulletin (ENB) web site (http://www.iisd.ca/climate/cop5). It should be noted that the views expressed by ENB may not necessarily represent those of the UNFCCC secretariat.

reported on the action they were taking to limit the growth of their emissions, within the context of national sustainable development plans. Such actions were described as win-win solutions because of the multiple benefits derived.

96. Great concern had been expressed that the impacts of climate change were already being felt. Storms, drought, irregular weather, epidemics and natural disasters were imparting a new sense of urgency to the negotiations. Often it was the most vulnerable who bore the brunt of those impacts; for them adaptation was as important as mitigation. For many Parties, the adverse effects of possible response measures were of great concern and needed to be suitably addressed.

97. The importance for developing countries of capacity-building and transfer of technology had been emphasized many times. Action in those areas clearly had to be a priority for all Parties if developing countries were to become full partners in the process of combating climate change.

98. As regards the negotiating process itself, the President said that he sensed a new spirit of determination and commitment to success, which was an encouraging sign for the difficult year ahead when many compromises would be required from all sides. He also had a clear impression that ministers wished to be involved at critical points in order to guide the negotiations to a successful conclusion. There was general agreement that the negotiating process needed to be intensified, with an increase in the number of sessions, supplemented by a number of workshops and consultations. Some had proposed the use of a facilitator or the establishment of a committee of the whole. However, many others had strongly felt that the existing structures provided a sufficient platform for the conduct of the negotiations. He was encouraged by the confidence placed in him to take all necessary steps to intensify the negotiations on all issues in order to ensure a successful outcome at the sixth session of the Conference of the Parties. Participation by developing countries was an essential ingredient of that process of intensification.[7]

99. Lastly, ministers and senior officials had reaffirmed their commitment at the political level to achieve results at the sixth session of the Conference of the Parties within the framework of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action, and had expressed their strong support for the early entry into force of the Kyoto Protocol, some pointing to the tenth anniversary of the Rio Conference, the year 2002, as a desirable deadline.

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[7] The President later presented a draft decision encompassing some of these ideas. The decision was adopted by the Conference as decision 1/CP.5.

X. OTHER STATEMENTS
(Agenda item 10)

A. Statements by observer States
(Agenda item 10 (a))

100. At the 4th plenary meeting, on 2 November, statements were made by the representatives of two observer States, Palau and Turkey.

B. Statements by intergovernmental organizations
(Agenda item 10 (b))

101. At the 4th plenary meeting, on 2 November, at the invitation of the President, in a special scientific segment intended to provide the Conference of the Parties with information on the progress of the science of climate change, statements were made by the Secretary-General of the World Meteorological Organization, the Chairman of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme.

102. At the same meeting, statements were also made by the Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Global Environment Facility; the Assistant Administrator and Director of the Bureau for Development Policy of the United Nations Development Programme; the Assistant Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; the Managing Director of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization; the Vice-President for Environmentally and Socially Sustainable Development, World Bank; the Executive Secretary of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification; the Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity; the Secretary-General of the Convention on Wetlands; the Deputy Secretary-General of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development; the Executive Director of the International Energy Agency; and the Officer-in-Charge of the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries.

C. Statements by non-governmental organizations
(Agenda item 10 (c))

103. At the 4th plenary meeting, on 2 November, statements were made by the representatives of the following non-governmental organizations: Business Council for Sustainable Energy (also on behalf of European Business for a Sustainable Energy Future), Climate Action Network - Europe, Climate Action Network - South-East Asia, European Atomic Forum (on behalf of International Nuclear Forum), European Landowners' Organisation (also on behalf of Confédération Européenne des Propriétaires Forestiers), Franciscans International, National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners, International Chamber of Commerce, International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives and World Conservation Union.

XI. OTHER MATTERS
(Agenda item 11)

104. At the 2nd plenary meeting, on 25 October, the President recalled that the Conference of the Parties, in its decision 10/CP.4, had decided to review, at its fifth session, the outstanding issues pertaining to the establishment of a multilateral consultative process and had invited the President of the Conference to conduct consultations on those issues during the inter-sessional period, with the aim of identifying solutions. Unfortunately, it had not proved possible to reach agreement in those consultations. He therefore proposed to request Mr. Slade, Vice-President of the Conference, to conduct further consultations on the outstanding issues and to keep him informed of any developments.

105. At the 9th plenary meeting, on 4 November, Mr. Slade, Vice-President of the Conference, reported on the outcome of his consultations, indicating that consensus on the outstanding issues had not yet been achieved. The Conference of the Parties, on the proposal of the President, decided to defer consideration of this matter to its sixth session.

XII. CONCLUSION OF THE SESSION
(Agenda item 12)

A. Adoption of the report of the Conference of the Parties on its fifth session
(Agenda item 12 (a))

106. At its 10th plenary meeting, on 5 November, the Conference of the Partes considered the draft report on its fifth session (FCCC/CP/1999/L.1), which was introduced by the Rapporteur. The representative of Guyana, speaking on behalf of the Group of 77 and China, proposed an amendment to paragraph 16 of the draft report, which was accepted by the Conference of the Parties.

107. At the same meeting, the Conference of the Parties adopted the draft report on its fifth session, as amended, and authorized the Rapporteur, with the assistance of the secretariat, to complete the report as appropriate.

B. Closure of the session
(Agenda item 12 (b))

108. At the 10th plenary meeting, on 5 November, closing statements were made by the Executive Secretary and by the representatives of Guyana (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China), Saudi Arabia, Finland (on behalf of the European Community and its member States), China, Uganda (on behalf of the African Group), Kazakhstan and Syria (on behalf of the Arab Group).

109. The President, after making a closing statement in which he thanked all participants for their constructive cooperation, declared the fifth session of the Conference of the Parties closed.

Annex I

Policy statements made under agenda item 9 (b): list of speakers

Albania	Mr. Maksim Deliana Chairman of the National Environmental Agency
Argentina	Ms. María Julia Alsogaray Secretary of Natural Resources and Sustainable Development
Australia	Mr. Robert Hill Minister for Environment and Heritage
Austria	Mr. Martin Bartenstein Federal Minister for the Environment, Youth and Family Affairs
Bangladesh	Ms. Syeda Sajeda Chowdury Minister for Environment and Forest
Benin	Mr. Luc-Marie-Constant Gnacadja Minister for the Environment, Housing and Urban Planning
Bhutan	Mr. Nado Rinchhen Deputy Minister for Environment
Bolivia	Mr. Erick Reyes Villa Minister of Sustainable Development and Planning
Botswana	Mr. David N. Magang Minister of Works, Transport and Communications
Brazil	Mr. Ronaldo Sardenberg Minister for Science and Technology
Bulgaria	Ms. Evdokia Maneva Minister of Environment and Water

Burkina Faso	Mr. Arsène Bongnessan Minister of State
Burundi	Mr. Jean Pacifique Nsengiyumva Minister of Land Use Planning and Environment
Cambodia	Mr. Khieu Muth Director General of the Ministry of Environment
Canada	Mr. David Anderson Minister of the Environment
Chile	Mr. Rolando Stein Ambassador, Director of Environmental Affairs
China	Mr. Liu Jiang Minister and Vice Chairman, State Development Planning Commission
Colombia	Mr. Juan Mayr Maldonado Minister of Environment
Croatia	Ms. Gordana Valcic Deputy Director, State Directorate for the Protection of Nature and Environment
Cuba	Ms. Gisela Alonso Domínguez, President, Environment Agency, Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment
Denmark	Mr. Svend Auken Minister of Environment and Energy
Djibouti	Mr. Saleban Omar Oudin Minister of Housing, Town Planning, Environment and Physical Planning
Dominican Republic	Mr. Enrique Amorós Baez Deputy Chief, Department of Environment

Ecuador	Ms. Lordes Barragon Coordinator for International Environmental Conventions
Egypt	Mr. Mohamed Kassem Deputy Chief of Mission Diplomatic Mission of Egypt in Germany
El Salvador[1]	Ms. Ana Maria Majano Minister of Environment
Federated States of Micronesia	Mr. Redley Killion Vice-President
Finland[2]	Ms. Satu Hassi Minister of the Environment and Development Cooperation
France	Ms. Dominique Voynet Minister of Physical Planning and the Environment
Germany	Mr. Jürgen Trittin Federal Minister for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety
Ghana	Mr. Alhaji Farouk Brimah Deputy Minister for Environment, Science and Technology
Greece	Mr. Dimitri Lalas Advisor to the Ministers of Environment and Development
Guinea-Bissau	Mr. Pedro Gomes Rodriguez Secretary of State for Transport and Communications

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[1] Speaking also on behalf of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Mexico, Nicaragua and Panama.

[2] Speaking also on behalf of the European Community and its member States.

Guyana[3]	Ms. Allison Drayton Head of Delegation of Guyana Permanent Mission of the Republic of Guyana to the United Nations
Haiti	Mr. Yves Cadet Minister of Environment
Honduras	Ms. Xiomara Gomez de Caballero Minister of Natural Resources and Environment
India	Mr. T. R. Baalu Minister of Environment and Forests
Indonesia	Mr. Aca Sughandi Deputy State Minister of the Environment
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Mr. Taghi Ebtekar Advisor to the President in Science and Technology
Ireland	Mr. Noel Dempsey Minister for the Environment and Local Government
Italy	Mr. Edo Ronchi Minister for the Environment
Japan	Mr. Ichita Yamamoto State Secretary for Foreign Affairs
Kazakhstan	Mr. Serikbek Daukeev Minister of Natural Resources and Environment Protection
Kenya	Mr. Francis Nyenze Minister for Environment and Natural Resources
Kiribati	Ms. Karibaiti Taoaba Permanent Secretary for Environment and Social Development

[3] Speaking also on behalf of the Group of 77 and China.

Kuwait	Mr. Mohammed Al-Sarawee Director General, Environment Public Authority
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Mr. Noulinh Sinbhandit Vice Minister, Acting President of Science, Technology and Environment Agency, Prime Minister's Office
Luxembourg	Mr. Charles Goerens Minister for Environment
Malaysia	Mr. Raman Letchumanan Deputy Secretary-General, Ministry of Science Technology and the Environment
Maldives	Mr. Abdullahi Majeed Deputy Minister of Home Affairs, Housing and Environment
Mongolia	Mr. Sonomtseren Mendsaikhan Minister for Nature and Environment
Morocco	Mr. Ahmed Iraqui Secretary of State for Environment
Myanmar	Mr. Kyi Tun Joint Secretary, National Commission for Environmental Affairs
Nauru	Mr. Aloysious Amwano Minister for Sports, Youth and Women's Affairs
Nepal	Mr. Bhakta Bahadur Balayar State Minister, Ministry of Population and Environment
New Zealand	Mr. Darryl Dunn Director, Environment Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade
Niger	Mr. Malam Manzo Aminou Head of Division of Development Institutions, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and African Integration

Nigeria	Mr. Hassan Adamu Minister, Federal Ministry of Environment
Niue	Mr. Sipeli Pokotoa Member of Parliament
Oman	Mr. Khamis Bin Mubarak Al-Alawi Minister of Regional Municipalities and Environment
Papua New Guinea	Mr. Peter. D. Raka Chargé d'Affaires a.i. Diplomatic Mission of Papua New Guinea in Germany
Paraguay	Mr. Calixto Saguier Vice Minister, Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, Department of Natural Resources and Environment
Peru	Mr. Luis Silva-Santisteban Ambassador, Diplomatic Mission of Peru in Germany
Portugal	Mr. Rui Gonclaves Secretary of State for the Environment
Republic of Korea	Ms. Myung-ja Kim Minister of Environment
Republic of Moldova	Mr. Valentin Bobeica Deputy Minister for Environment
Romania	Mr. Romica Tomescu Minister of Waters, Forests and Environmental Protection
Russian Federation	Mr. A. I. Bedritsky Head of the Russian Federal Service for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Monitoring

Rwanda	Ms. Sylvie Kayitesi Zainabo Secretary of State, Ministry of Lands, Reinstallation and Protection of the Environment
Samoa[4]	Mr. Tuiloma Neroni Slade Ambassador to the United Nations
Senegal	Mr. Mbareck Diop Technical Adviser, Office of the President of the Republic
Seychelles	Mr. James A. Michel Vice-President
Singapore	Mr. Tan Teng Huat Director, Environmental Policy and Management, Ministry of the Environment
Slovakia[5]	Mr. László Miklós Minister of the Environment
South Africa	Ms. Rejoice Mabudhafasi Deputy Minister of Environmental Affairs and Tourism
Spain	Ms. Isabel Tocino Minister for the Environment
Sri Lanka	Mr. S. B. Atugoda Ambassador, Diplomatic Mission of Sri Lanka in Germany
Sudan	Mr. Babiker A. Ibrahim Secretary General, Higher Council for Environment and Natural Resources
Sweden	Mr. Kjell Larsson Minister of Environment

[4] Speaking also on behalf of the Alliance of Small Island States.

[5] Speaking also on behalf of the Visegrad Group: Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland and Slovakia.

Switzerland	Mr. Philippe Roch State Secretary, Swiss Agency for the Environment, Forests and Landscape
Thailand	Mr. Kasit Piromya Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Diplomatic Mission of Thailand in Germany
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Mr. Metodija Dimovski Minister of Environment
Tonga	Mr. Taniela Tukia Climate Change Coordinator, Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources
Trinidad and Tobago[6]	Mr. Vincent Lasse Minister of Finance, Development and Planning
Tunisia	Mr. Habib Dimassi General Director, Ministry of Environment
Turkmenistan	Mr. Pirdjan Kurbanov Minister of Nature Protection
Tuvalu	Mr. Faimalaga Luka Minister of Natural Resources and Environment
Uganda	Mr. Lawrence Kezimbira-Miyingo Minister of State for Environment, Ministry of Water, Land and Environment
Ukraine	Mr. Volodymyr Bratishko First Deputy Minister for Environmental Protection and Nuclear Safety
United Arab Emirates	Mr. Hamad Abdul Rahman Al Madfa Minister of Health and the Chairman of the Federal Environment Agency

[6] Speaking also on behalf of the Caribbean Community.

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Mr. John Prescott Deputy Prime Minister and Secretary of State for the Environment, Transport and the Regions
United States of America	Mr. Frank E. Loy Under-Secretary of State for Global Affairs Department of State
Uzbekistan	Mr. V. E. Chub Minister, Chief of Main Administration of Hydrometeorology
Venezuela	Mr. Jesús A. Pérez Minister for the Environment and Natural Resources
Zambia	Mr. James Phiri Director Environmental Council of Zambia
Zimbabwe	Mr. Simon Khaya Moyo Minister of Mines, Environment and Tourism

Annex II

List of intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations attending the fifth session of the Conference of the Parties

I. Intergovernmental organizations

1. Agence de Coopération Culturelle et Technique
2. Asian Development Bank
3. Caribbean Community Secretariat
4. Comisión Permanente del Pacífico Sur
5. International Energy Agency
6. League of Arab States
7. Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
8. Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries
9. Ramsar Convention on Wetlands
10. Regional Environmental Centre for Central and Eastern Europe
11. South Pacific Regional Environment Programme

II. Non-governmental organizations

1. Air Transport Association of America
2. Alliance for Responsible Atmospheric Policy
3. Alliance for Responsible Environmental Alternatives
4. Alliance Internationale de Tourisme
5. American Nuclear Society
6. American Portland Cement Alliance
7. American Society of International Law
8. Asian Institute of Technology
9. Association Française du Froid/Alliance Froid, Climatisation, Environnement
10. Australian Conservation Foundation
11. Bangladesh Centre for Advanced Studies
12. Birdlife International
13. British Fire Protection Systems Association
14. Business and Industry Advisory Committee to the OECD
15. Business Council for Sustainable Development - Latin America
16. Business Council for Sustainable Energy
17. Business Council of Australia
18. Canadian Electricity Association
19. Canadian Nuclear Association
20. Canadian Vehicle Manufacturers' Association
21. Carl Duisberg Society

22. CEDARENA (Environmental and Natural Resources Law Centre)
23. CEE Bankwatch Network
24. Center for Clean Air Policy
25. Center for Energy Policy
26. Center for International and European Environmental Research (ecologic)
27. Center for International Climate and Environmental Research
28. Center for International Environmental Law
29. Central Research Institute of Electric Power Industry
30. Centre for Business and the Environment
31. Centre for European Economic Research
32. Cercle Mondial du Consensus/World Sustainable Energy Coalition
33. Citizens Alliance for Saving the Atmosphere and Earth
34. Climate Action Network - Europe
35. Climate Action Network - Latin America
36. Climate Action Network - Southeast Asia
37. Climate Institute
38. Climate Network Africa
39. Columbia University/Columbia Earth Institute
40. Confederación Sindical de Comisiones Obreras
41. Confédération Européenne des Propriétaires Forestiers
42. Council of German Forest Owners Associations
43. Deutsche Gesellschaft für seltene Kulturpflanzen e.V.
44. Deutsche Gesellschaft für Vereinten Nationen e.V.
45. Development Alternatives
46. E & Co (An Energy Investment Service)
47. Earth Council
48. Ecologic Foundation
49. Edison Electric Institute
50. Electric Power Research Institute
51. Emissions Marketing Association
52. Enterpriseworks Worldwide
53. Environmental Defense Fund
54. Environmental Development Action in the Third World
55. Euroheat & Power, Unichal
56. European Atomic Forum
57. European Business Council for a Sustainable Energy Future
58. European Federation For Transport and Environment
59. European Landowners' Organisation
60. European Nuclear Society
61. European Union of the Natural Gas Industry
62. European Wind Energy Association
63. Face Foundation (Forests Absorbing Carbon dioxide Emission)
64. Fachhochschule Muenster

65. Federal Association of the German Industry
66. Federation of Canadian Municipalities
67. Fonds E7 pour le Développement Energétique Durable
68. Foundation for International Environmental Law and Development
69. Foundation Joint Implementation Network
70. Franciscans International
71. Fraunhofer Society/Institute for Systems and Innovation Research
72. Free University Berlin
73. Friends of the Earth International
74. Fundación Biosfera
75. Fundación Jorge Esteban Roulet, Instituto de Estudios e Investigaciones Sobre el Medio Ambiente
76. German Advisory Council on Global Change
77. German Foundation for International Development
78. German NGO-Forum on Environment & Development
79. German Physical Society Working Group on Energy Issues
80. Germanwatch
81. Global Climate Coalition
82. Global Commons Institute
83. Global Dynamics Institute
84. Global Environmental Action
85. Global Environmental Forum
86. Global Industrial and Social Progress Research Institute
87. Global Legislators Organisation for a Balanced Environment
88. Green Earth Organization
89. Greenpeace International
90. Hadley Centre for Climate Prediction and Research
91. Hamburg Institute for Economic Research
92. HELIO International (Global Energy Sustainability Observatory)
93. Industrial Technology Research Institute
94. Information Agency of the German Power Plants
95. Institut de recherche sur l'environnement
96. Institute ECOAR for Citizenship
97. Institute for Environmental Studies, Free University Amsterdam
98. Institute for European Environmental Policy
99. Insurance Industry Initiative for the Environment, in association with UNEP
100. International Chamber of Commerce
101. International Climate Change Partnership
102. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions
103. International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives
104. International Council of Environmental Law
105. International Council of Scientific Unions
106. International Council of Women

107. International Federation of Industrial Energy Consumers
108. International Gas Union
109. International Institute for Energy Conservation
110. International Institute for Sustainable Development
111. International Institute of Refrigeration
112. International Network for Sustainable Energy
113. International Organization for Standardization
114. International Petroleum Industry Environmental Conservation Association
115. International Primary Aluminium Institute
116. International Project for Sustainable Energy Paths
117. International Society on Optics Within Life Sciences
118. International Union of Producers and Distributors of Electrical Energy
119. International Union of Public Transport
120. IUCN-The World Conservation Union
121. Japan Atomic Industrial Forum Inc.
122. Japan Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren)
123. Japan Fluorocarbon Manufacturers Association
124. Japan Industrial Conference for Ozone Layer Protection
125. Japanese Trade Union Confederation
126. Kiko Network
127. Klima-Bündnis/Alianza del Clima e.V.
128. Korea Institute of Science & Technology Europe
129. Korean Federation for Environmental Movement
130. Kyoto University, Institute of Economic Research
131. Lancaster University
132. Lead-Europe
133. Lloyd's Register of Shipping
134. Loss Prevention Council
135. Massachusetts Institute of Technology/The Global System for Sustainable Development
136. Midwest Research Institute/National Renewable Energy Laboratory
137. National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners
138. National Association of State Fire Marshals
139. National Environment Trust
140. National Institute of Public Health and the Environment
141. National Mining Association
142. Natural Resource Users' Group
143. Natural Resources Defense Council
144. New Energy and Industrial Technology Development Organization
145. Nuclear Energy Institute
146. Öko-Institut (Institute for Applied Ecology)
147. Organisation Internationale des Constructeurs d'Automobiles
148. Ozone Action
149. Peoples' Forum 2001, Japan

150. Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research
151. Prima Klima - weltweit - e.V.
152. Princeton University
153. ProClim - Forum for Climate and Global Change
154. Railway Technical Research Institute
155. Research Centre, Jülich GMBH
156. Réseau Action Climat France
157. Resources for the Future
158. Rheinische Friedrich-Wilhelm-Universität Bonn
159. Rheinisch-Westfälisches Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung e.V.
160. Solar Electric Light Fund
161. Sovereignty International
162. State and Territorial Air Pollution Program Administrators/Association of Local Air Pollution Control Officials
163. Stockholm Environment Institute
164. Tata Energy Research Institute
165. Technical College Aalen
166. Technical University of Darmstadt/Interdisciplinary Research Group Science, Technology and Security
167. Tellus Institute
168. The Business Roundtable
169. The Center for Sustainable Development in the Americas
170. The Climate Council
171. The David Suzuki Foundation
172. The Federation of Electric Power Companies
173. The Fridtjof Nansen Institute
174. The Institute for Global Environmental Strategies
175. The International Cogeneration Alliance
176. The Interstate Natural Gas Association of America
177. The Japan Electrical Manufacturers' Association
178. The Korea Chamber of Commerce and Industry
179. The Nature Conservancy
180. The Netherlands Energy Research Foundation
181. The Pew Center on Global Climate Change
182. The Royal Institute of International Affairs
183. The Solar Century
184. The Uranium Institute
185. Thermal and Nuclear Power Engineering Society
186. Tsinghua University, Global Climate Change Institute
187. Union of Concerned Scientists
188. Union of Industrial and Employers' Confederations of Europe
189. United Mine Workers of America
190. University of California, Institute on Global Conflict and Cooperation

191. University of Cape Town/Energy and Development Research Centre
192. University of Oslo
193. University of St. Gallen, Institute for Economy and the Environment
194. University of Tampere
195. University of Tübingen - Center for International Relations
196. US Climate Action Network
197. Verification Research Training and Information Centre
198. Vitae Civilis, Institute for Development, Environment and Peace
199. Woods Hole Research Center
200. World Business Council for Sustainable Development
201. World Coal Institute
202. World Conference on Religion and Peace
203. World Council of Churches
204. World Council of Nuclear Workers
205. World Energy Council
206. World LP Gas Association
207. World Resources Institute
208. World Watch Institute
209. World Wildlife Fund International
210. Wuppertal Institute for Climate, Environment and Energy
211. Young Power in Social Action

Annex III

List of documents before the Conference of the Parties at its fifth session

FCCC/CP/1996/2	Adoption of the rules of procedure
FCCC/CP/1996/12 and Add.1 and 2	Commitments in Article 4. Second compilation and synthesis of first national communications from Annex I Parties
FCCC/CP/1998/11 and Add.1 and 2	National communications from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention. Second compilation and synthesis of second national communications. Summary
FCCC/CP/1999/1	Provisional agendas for the Conference of the Parties and its subsidiary bodies. Note by the Executive Secretary
FCCC/CP/1999/1/Add.1	Annotations to the provisional agenda for the Conference of the Parties at its fifth session, including suggestions for the organization of work
FCCC/CP/1999/2	Amendment to Annex I to the Convention. Proposal from the Republic of Kazakhstan to amend Annex I to the Convention
FCCC/CP/1999/3	Report of the Global Environment Facility to the Conference of the Parties at its fifth session
FCCC/CP/1999/4 and Add.1	Admission of observers: intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations
FCCC/CP/1999/5	Adoption of the report on credentials. Report of the Bureau
FCCC/CP/1999/INF.1	Programme budget for the biennium 2000-2001. Revised work programme of the secretariat and resource requirements. Note by the Executive Secretary
FCCC/CP/1999/INF.2	Status of ratification of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and its Kyoto Protocol
FCCC/CP/1999/INF.3 and Corr.1 and 2	List of participants

FCCC/CP/1997/MISC.3	Review of information and possible decisions under Article 4.2(f). Submission by Turkey
FCCC/CP/1998/MISC.6 and Add. 1	Second review of the adequacy of Article 4.2(a) and (b). Compilation of submissions by Parties
FCCC/CP/1999/MISC.1	Provisional list of participants
FCCC/CP/1999/L.1	Draft report of the Conference of the Parties on its fifth session
FCCC/CP/1999/L.2	National communications from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention. Recommendation of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation
FCCC/CP/1999/L.3	National communications from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention. Recommendation of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation
FCCC/CP/1999/L.3/Add.1	Guidelines for the preparation of national communications by Parties included in Annex I to the Convention. Part II. UNFCCC reporting guidelines on national communications
FCCC/CP/1999/L.4	Other matters referred to the Conference of the Parties by the subsidiary bodies at their eleventh sessions. Recommendation of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice
FCCC/CP/1999/L.4/Add.1	UNFCCC reporting guidelines on global climate change observing systems
FCCC/CP/1999/L.5	Development and transfer of technologies (decision 4/CP.4). Recommendation of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice
FCCC/CP/1999/L.6	Other matters referred to the Conference of the Parties by the subsidiary bodies at their eleventh sessions. Recommendation of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice

FCCC/CP/1999/L.7	Programme budget for the biennium 2000-2001. Recommendation of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation
FCCC/CP/1999/L.8	Income and budget performance in the biennium 1998-1999. Arrangements for administrative support to the Convention. Recommendation of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation
FCCC/CP/1999/L.9	Date and venue of the sixth session of the Conference of the Parties. Recommendation of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation
FCCC/CP/1999/L.10	Matters related to the consideration of non-Annex I Party communications
FCCC/CP/1999/L.10/Add.1/Rev.1	National communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention. Recommendation of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation
FCCC/CP/1999/L.11	National communications from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention. Recommendation of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation
FCCC/CP/1999/L.11/Add.1	Guidelines for the technical review of greenhouse gas inventories from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention (greenhouse gas review guidelines)
FCCC/CP/1999/L.12	Calendar of meetings of Convention bodies, 2000-2003. Recommendation of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation
FCCC/CP/1999/L.13	Activities implemented jointly under the pilot phase (decision 6/CP.4). Recommendation of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific Advice and Technological Advice and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation
FCCC/CP/1999/L.14	Preparations for the first session of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (decision 8/CP.4). Proposal by the President

FCCC/CP/1999/L.15	Work programme on mechanisms (decision 7/ CP.4). Recommendation of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice
FCCC/CP/1999/L.16	Matters relating to land-use, land-use change and forestry. Recommendation of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice
FCCC/CP/1999/L.17	Other matters referred to the Conference of the Parties by the subsidiary bodies at their eleventh sessions. Recommendation of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific Advice and Technological Advice
FCCC/CP/1999/L.18	Other matters referred to the Conference of the Parties by the subsidiary bodies at their eleventh sessions. Recommendation of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice
FCCC/CP/1999/L.19	Capacity-building. Recommendation of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation
FCCC/CP/1999/L.20	Capacity-building. Recommendation of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation
FCCC/CP/1999/L.21	Procedure and mechanisms relating to compliance under the Kyoto Protocol. Recommendation of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation
FCCC/CP/1999/L.22	Matters relating to Article 3.14 of the Kyoto Protocol. Recommendation of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation
FCCC/SBSTA/1998/9	Report of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice on its ninth session, Buenos Aires, 3-10 November 1998
FCCC/SBSTA/1999/6	Report of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice on its tenth session, Bonn, 31 May - 11 June 1999

FCCC/SBI/1997/15	Amendments to the Convention or its annexes. Letters from the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, the Azerbaijan Republic, the Netherlands (on behalf of the European Community and its member States) and Kuwait proposing amendments to the Convention or its annexes. Note by the secretariat
FCCC/SBI/1998/7	Report of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation on its ninth session, Buenos Aires, 3-10 November 1998
FCCC/SBI/1999/8	Report of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation on its tenth session, Bonn, 31 May - 11 June 1999

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